

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14TH, 1890

NUMBER 15

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION—20, Largo da Carioca,
O. H. DOCKERY,
Charge d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 20, Largo
da Carioca,
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 3, Travessa
de D. Manoel,
R. K. COLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelho da Vigia. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. during the cool
season.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunahy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cate-
dral. English Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays. Divine service
and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.

J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor
Pastor's residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.
Pastor's services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30
p.m. Tuesdays.

SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Gouveia No. 24.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 7 o'clock, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 175.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 1.30 p.m.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.
Open daily, No. 82, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY—General agency at No.
29, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH RENOVOLUNT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
carefully solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. QUAYNE, 127 Quitunda.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Travessa Expresso.—Mina
train leaves Rio at 8 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.25
Entre Rio 8.25 and leaves (terminus) at 7.52 p.m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8.15 a.m. and Ca-
choeira, where passengers for São Paulo must change, at 12.00.
From Barra Rio train leaves at 10.00 a.m. arriving at Porto
Novo da Cunha at 11.45. From Barra, trains leave Barra
at 5.15 p.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo) and 1.30 p.m. Porto
Novo at 1.05. Entre Rio, 1.10. The S. Paulo train arrives
in Rio at 6.45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra
at 10.25. Entre Rio at 12.25 and Barra at 12.50. From Barra
at 6.52 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6.25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.25. From Barra
train leaves Barra at 5.30 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira 5.50
and Porto Novo 5.30, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.10 and 9.20 a.m. 1.12 and
5.10 p.m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8.03 p.m. second
and third to Barra, arriving at 12.10 a.m. and 12.5 p.m. and
third to Barra arriving at 7.25. From Barra, trains leave Barra
at 4.30 a.m. arriving at Barra 5.17 and Rio at 5.30 p.m.
leave Barra at 1 a.m. and 5.30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.30
1.15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5.10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.30
1.15 p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 1 a.m. From
Barra, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Rio at 5.30 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6.40 p.m. From Barra, train
leaves Barra at 6.00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (S. Paulo
and Rio).

LROLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7.10 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. arriving at 10.15 a.m.
and 6.12 p.m. From Nova Friburgo at 6.00 a.m. and
6.12 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12.20 a.m. and 6.12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7.10 a.m. passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12.15 p.m. passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. From Barra
arriving at Niterói at 12.20 a.m. and 6.12 p.m. From Barra
boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 8.30 a.m. and 12.30, 3 and
5.30 p.m. returning from Petropolis at 7.30, 10.30 a.m., 3
4.45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 8.30,
11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.30 and 6.30 p.m. returning at 6.30,
8.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35 and 6.30 p.m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTE RAILWAY.—
Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway
at 6.00 a.m. week-days, and 7 p.m. Sundays arrive at
Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.25. Passengers change at
S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the
Northern line. Steamers from Petropolis leave the Largo da
Praia at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays, and
holidays arriving at 1.15 and 1.05. From Barra, trains leave
Petropolis at 7.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on week days and at
9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Librário, Moçoim, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY—Rua dos
Olivares, No. 51, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Pavão No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, D. of Medicine (M. D.) of the
University of Edinburgh. Licentiate of the Royal College
of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Licentiate of Midwifery of the
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Licentiate of the
Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by exam-
ination, etc., etc. Office: No. 43 Rua 17 de Março, 12 to
13 p.m. residence, 1, Rua de Iluminação.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
formerly of Saxony, and recently from an extended visit to
Europe. Office: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 7 to
4 p.m.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
160, RUA DO CATETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready
for the coming season; first-class
attendance, good Baths and mod-
erate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the southern
and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and con-
valescents, and for the duration, from mild ailments, diarrhea,
menstrual fevers, etc. Bath and bath 10 p.m. per diem.
From 1 to 1.15 p.m. Return ticket for 5 days 75c.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço

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WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known
as "HOTEL TIJUCA"—situated amidst magnificent mountain
scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now
in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,
JOHN WHYTE.

Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges.
Swimming bath and 100 feet free to visitors.
Telephone No. 303.

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P. O. BOX 288. Rio de Janeiro.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

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LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides
possessing great breaking power it is commonly well known in
this country by reason of the times after explosion that being
injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-
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Also patent detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
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Rio de Janeiro

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ovidor, 1st floor.
NH.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.
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AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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and the
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CORP.—Wilson Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St.
Vincent, Cape Verde, Mozambique, and at the Gulf Coast
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Rio.

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The Ottoman Empire Government
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Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurance effected at
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept
in depot on Camarão Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast applied to ships.

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Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
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Water supplied on short notice

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Rios Primeiro de Março
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Further Agencies, suitable to the line of business—Hand-
made Domestic goods, Spectacles, etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

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Importers of
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50, Rua da Alfândega
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Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
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AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.

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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c. In the finest and most artistic style
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Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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WORKS.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established 1831
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Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted in every variety of ser-
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take parts of different engines of same class perfectly into
changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
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As a work thoroughly guaranteed
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Imports and Commission Merchants.
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Several leading Manufacturers,
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The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 29,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,221,670
Surplus.....	" 431,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 531,592
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	" 32,069,485

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues **INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.**

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71
RIO DE JANEIRO,

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

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Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

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Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on:

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and transacts every description of banking business.

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 350,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON.

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS.

Messrs. J. H. SCHÜDORF & Co.,
HAMBURG.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold)..... Rs. 90,000,000 \$000
With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS
LONDON OFFICE.

ALSO ON

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Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg
Berlin
Bremen
Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome
Genoa
Naples
Milan

and other Italian cities

Madrid
Barcelona
Cadix

Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia

and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Lisbon
Oporto
and other Portuguese cities

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rosario

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,000)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in London, Hamburg, and other cities.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and other branches.

France..... Wm. Brühl's Sons & Co., London.

Spain..... Credit Foncier, Madrid, and other branches.

Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and agencies in all Italian cities.

Portugal..... Banco Luso & Agos and corresponding branches.

United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... Buenos Aires Bank, Buenos Aires.

Argentina..... Buenos Aires Bank, Buenos Aires.

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Allows 5% p.a. interest on account current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p.a. for 1 to 4 months

5% " " 5 " 9 "

6% " " 10 " 12 "

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Capital..... 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 15th of each month to

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 2nd-cl.

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Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

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AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

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Circles of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions of all kinds executed.

Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers,

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Directoria Geral dos Correios.

By order of the Director General I make known that up to 2 o'clock p. m. of the 30th inst., when they will be opened, proposals will be received at this directoria for the building of a screw steam launch and an iron lighter (baleia) for the transportation of post office mails.

The conditions are the following:

The launch will have the following dimensions:

Length, between perpendiculars..... 14 metres

Breadth..... 3.050 "

Average draft..... 1.200 "

Depth..... 1.700 "

It will be built of native wood (madeira de lei).

It will be propelled by a high pressure, non-condensing engine with a cylinder of 285 millimetres diameter and 228 millimetres piston stroke.

It will have the boiler suitable to work with 5.62 kilogrammes per square centimetre of pressure.

It will be delivered ready for service, painted with three coats of paint.

The lighter must be completely water-tight; it will be of iron; its capacity will be 60 metrical tons; it will be lined inside with white pine; it will have an iron deck also covered with white pine 32 millimetres thick; it will have two hatchways with closed hatches that may be locked; the hold to be divided into sections completely separated; it will be delivered ready, with cupstains, posts, etc., for towing.

Tenders will present their proposals (only sealed, signed and dated, in closed letters, to this Central Division, accompanied by the respective plans and designs, the time within which the work will be completed to be specified.

Central Division of the Directoria Geral de Post Offices, April 9th, 1890.

Antonio José de Abreu, for the Sub-director.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil

\$10.00 in £2 abroad (paid when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1890.

If our excited colleagues of the local press will stop a moment for a little cool reflection they must certainly see that they are making some very absurd mistakes in their denunciation of Mr. W. P. Tisdell and his reported charges against ex-Minister Demetrio Ribeiro. They are treating the irresponsible statements of a chance newspaper reporter, who was seeking material for sensational articles, as a serious, formal charge, backed by responsible informants and ample testimony. But is this really the case? Let us see. The reporter of the New York World, Mr. John C. Klein, arrived here December 23rd and remained in and about this city just eight days. Giving him full credit for intelligence and the best of intentions, was it possible for him to inform himself fully and correctly on all questions of public interest likely to attract his attention? Most assuredly not! Just at that time a controversy had arisen over the grant of permission for transacting business to the Equitable company, of which Mr. Tisdell was the local representative. It was currently believed that an intrigue was the cause of this, and as Mr. Klein knew that Americans would be greatly interested in everything affecting this great company he very naturally tried to make the best story possible out of the complication. It may be that Mr. Tisdell may have made some unguarded comments on the affair in Mr. Klein's presence, as most people would do under similar circumstances, but certainly no one can believe that he made the charges credited to him, and for publication! More than this, Mr. Tisdell has formally denied the statement that he ever made these charges. Our colleagues are therefore getting into a fury over a letter made up of information gathered in the street and from countless unknown sources, and amplified by assertions and deductions which can be credited to no other source than the reporter's own imagination. As Mr. Klein can not be placed on the witness stand, and as no one can say positively where his information was procured, we can not see that there is anything to be gained in the angry criticisms which are now appearing in the daily papers, unless there is some political object in view. Our super-sensitive colleagues are simply beating the bush for a shadow.

Once before, when it was proposed to erect a hotel and restaurant on the terrace of the Passeio Publico, we ventured to protest against the speculation and certain destruction of the prettiest public garden in Rio de Janeiro. We called attention to the fact that this beautiful place is almost the only public garden where women and children can go during the day, and to the general use made of it as a play-ground for children. Its central position, its shady walks, its breezy terrace, and its comparative freedom from the presence of libertines and

loafers, make it the one place where children can safely be sent for an outing. We then urged that if a popular restaurant and hotel were opened there, not only would the terrace be lost, but the garden would become a lounging place for the worst characters of the city. Fortunately, the scheme fell through, and the Passeio Publico remained "unimproved." We have now again to call public attention to this garden and to the same danger. A new contract has been celebrated for the beer garden there, and as one of the parties to the contract is the same individual who before tried to obtain the terrace for a hotel site, and who is now preparing to "improve" the garden, it is not at all unlikely that the old scheme will be revived. If the government and people of this city permit this thing to be done, they will never cease to regret it! The city of Rio de Janeiro has scores of hotels, hundreds of restaurants and drinking places, and hundreds of places suitable for the construction of new ones if more are required; but she has only *one* Passeio Publico! The charm of this beautiful garden is not only that of its pretty terrace and shady walks, but it is largely due to its privacy. There are no theatres and popular restaurants near to attract loafers, consequently it is almost wholly free from objectionable associations. It is the one central place in this city suitable for children. And it is the one public garden which is most attractive to visitors. If now it is turned into a hotel garden, a lounging place for loafers and scamps, a resort for all the dissolute elements of the city, Rio de Janeiro will lose one of her chief ornaments and the people will lose their best public resort. We can certainly do without this "improved" instrument of dissipation, but, seriously, can we do without the Passeio Publico—just as it is? It is a question, not for speculators and tipplers, but for the respectable families of Rio de Janeiro to decide!

THE recent complaints in regard to the administration of the state telegraph lines by a naval officer who knows comparatively little of the service placed under his charge, and the recent developments in regard to the financial shortcomings of former administrations, ought to arouse a serious consideration of the whole subject of telegraph administration. Whatever may have been the faults of Barão de Capanema, and they were many, no one will question his knowledge of the service and his administrative capacity. Unfortunately, however, for himself as well as for the country, his influence with the Emperor was such that he enjoyed absolute control of his department and did just what he pleased with the funds placed at his disposal. This immunity from inspection and ministerial control opened the way not only for him to use public funds for his own private purposes, but it led his subordinates to do likewise, either for themselves directly, or indirectly through his purported interests. Arbitrary as he was in his dealings with others, he seems to have been unfortunate in his selection of subordinates, as the investigation clearly shows. Then came the revolution and a provisional director of the service, but it brought no real improvement. The director knew nothing of the service, and was dependent upon the men who had so mismanaged affairs under his predecessor. And the result was that the appropriation of public money to private uses, whether with the director's knowledge and connivance, or not, we do not know, continued as before. Eventually, however, a permanent director was appointed in the person of a naval officer who had been a professor of physics in the naval school. It is to be said that the country is indebted to this officer for the prompt exposure of the

defalcations existing in the telegraph department, and also to an evident desire on his part to reform and improve the service. But just here arises a difficulty which people too often overlook—a lack of practical experience. From the complaints made by the employees of the department, the new regulations and rules weigh upon them unjustly, while long service and practical experience are not infrequently set aside for inexperienced favorites of the director. Strikes have consequently occurred and frequent dismissals have been made—and all this to the injury of a public service of great utility to the country. In view of all this, it is certainly not too much to ask that the service shall be speedily and properly organized under the direction of experienced men, and then that it be managed on strict business principles. Discipline must of course be maintained, but at the same time the staff should be well paid, and deserving men should receive the recognition generally expressed by prompt promotion whenever vacancies occur. The administration may be rigid, but it should at the same time be scrupulously just.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The fever epidemic in Campinas is steadily declining.

—The state of Amazonas still continues to pay \$2,000 for the support of certain favored students.

—The March vital statistics of Campos show that there were 92 births during the month, of which 17 were illegitimate, and 80 deaths.

—A Rio Journal says that whereas the tax on cattle produced 5508 and on rum only 508 to the state treasury of Guyaz, the tax on commissions in the national guard gave nearly 1,000.

—Doutor Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, went into holiday attire on the 7th, the anniversary of the abolition of D. Pedro I and the succession of D. Pedro II, to welcome the advent of the republic.

—A portrait in oils of Gov. Portella of Rio de Janeiro was inaugurated at Niteroi on the 11th. The poor governor had so sit still and hear his biography, and finally a child uttered a poem on the martyr.

—The state of Paralyha has been visited by copious rains during the past month. It is to be hoped that planting will be resumed at once to relieve the destitution which exists in that and neighboring districts.

—The governor of Parã got his second public prosecution after all! Stranger to say the decree appointing this officer, as published in the *Diario de Commercio* on the 8th inst. is, another number, our date. The *Diario Official* dates it on the 5th.

—Governor Chermont is said to be contemplating great works in Parã, which are to be of advantage to commerce, industry and agriculture—besides, if we read the telegram right, correcting the unfavorable sanitary condition of the interior of the state.

—According to a telegram from Bahia dated on the 10th, the *Diario de Noticias*, which was reported to have come out in "frank opposition" to the government of the state, was to be named the official organ. After "coming out" the *Diario* appears to have gone back again.

—On the 8th inst. 9 Spaniards, immigrants, were found sleeping in the street at Niteroi by an officer of the fire department. They declared that they had walked from a place called Cordeiros and had no food, nor shelter. The police gave them shelter and fed the poor fellows.

—Telegrams from Curitiba published here on the 5th state that the governor of Parã had ordered an abatement of 40 per cent. on debts of colonists and has given three years for payment. Such debtors as pay up within six months will have to pay per cent. abatement added in the above.

—The *Correio Paranaense* of São Paulo is soliciting the opinion of prominent men of all parties on the question of submitting the constitution to a plebiscite, or to a constituent assembly. The *Correio* is showing an enterprise in these matters which the prominent dailies of this city might well imitate.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* says it is informed that various land owners in the interior districts of Bahia and Domago are preparing for an Indian hunt, and calls upon the government for intervention. The poor planters must get labor somewhere, and if immigrants will not come, Indians must be caught.

—Ceará can certainly find no further reason to complain of drought. The *Libertador* of Fortaleza gives the registered rain-fall in that city during the month of March as 490 millimetres, making a total of 799 millimetres since January 1st. It rained heavily throughout the entire province during the whole month of March.

Near Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, a German killed his whole family, wife and three children, and then committed suicide. Starvation stung him in the face is said to have caused the horrible affair.

—The destruction of the reservoir at Acaulândia in the state of Ceará has been confirmed, and it is the result of its inevitable construction. The reservoir at Caracaras, threatened by landslides, also the dam having sunk a pablos in the centre. It is to be hoped that an energetic investigation will be held into this matter, and strict justice meted to guilty parties.

—We omitted to note in our last issue that the jury at Campos had at last acquitted Carlos de Lacerda from the charge of causing the assassination of a political enemy some time ago. The assassins, who were in the employ of Lacerda, confessed that they had been sent to kill the man, but the jury found some reason for deeming the case on some other ground.

—A telegram published here on the 11th states that a journal established in Curitiba, Paraná, in 1854, had suspended its publication in view of the decree of March 29th. This may be specified as a case of mute protest. In connection with this event may be chronicled the fact that the Campos, Rio de Janeiro, journal whose editor was arrested, has become rather more violent than ever, and expresses surprise that the civilian members of the provincial government agreed in such a decree. This is perhaps a case of military commission.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A telegram published here on the 14th states that the train line from Santos to S. Vicente had been purchased by Sr. Mayrink for 255,000\$.

—The *Diario Official* of the 11th publishes the decree, dated on March 29th, granting the Bahia Central railway the Oraba and Rio das Contas extensions.

—The sum of 1,500,000\$ has been placed in the Pernambuco treasury agency for expenses with the Recife and Caruaru railway works during the current year.

—The March traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 493,420\$470, of which 90,871\$800 from passengers and 285,501\$280 from goods; expenses are not given.

—On the 1st inst. the minister of agriculture declined to approve the surveys of the Bahia and Minas railway extension from Philadelphia to S. João Baptista de Minas Novas.

—The minister of agriculture seems determined to get season tickets, good for 60 days, out of the S. Paulo railways for the benefit of such parties as require treatment at the Cachalut springs.

—The traffic receipts of the Campos and Caruaru railway for the latter half of 1889 were 237,324\$210 and expenses were 172,790\$247, leaving a balance of 64,533\$963. For the same period in 1888 the balance was 123,574\$856.

—The *Journal de Commercio* on the 11th hears the share holders of the Baía de Aramann railway will not only receive the value fixed for the road in its union with the Leopoldina company, but also 623,440\$ in debentures of the new loan, at first destined in the preferred shareholders of the Leopoldina.

—The arbitrators to decide the question between the government and the Great Western of Brazil railway (Região da Lameria) are Sr. José Amorim dos Santos for the company and Soares Bragança for the government, with Sr. Paulino de Souza, as umpire.

—A decree dated on the 12th revokes the decree of February 9th, 1889, and cancels the contract under the decree of January 13th, 1887, with the D. Pedro I railway company. The decree orders a new indemnity to the contractors, and provides for the appointment of arbitrators to settle the amount of this.

—The government commission charged with the general plan of communications throughout the republic consists of Sr. Joaquim Rodrigues de Moraes Jardim, Alvaro Rodolpho Marcondes dos Reis, Edmund Barch Varella and Julio Augusto Horta Barbosa, with Sr. Francisco Piccagno as technical aid.

—According to the *Journal de Commercio* of the 8th the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway has discovered an ingenious means of shortening the taking up of land along its line. Granting transportation for 10 years (?) is granted persons who will build houses within a zone of one kilometre from certain stations.

—Engineers Luiz Felipe Gonzaga de Campos, João Caldeira de Alveaga Meseder and Fabio Vistini de Moraes Rego have been commissioned to examine and report as to the most efficacious means of developing the traffic of the D. Theresia Christina railway, to decide the question of the Pinheiro mines and to furnish this road with a steam engine capable of receiving vessels of any draft.—*Diario de Noticias*, 11th April.

—As the *Journal de Commercio* of the 9th considers them worthy of mention, we append the following figures showing the traffic returns of the Paulista (West of S. Paulo) railway for the years mentioned:

	receipts	expenses	balance
1885....	2,812,352\$	1,341,563\$	1,500,789\$
1886....	2,977,410	1,413,690	1,563,810
1887....	2,910,207	1,380,566	1,529,741
1888....	3,577,321	1,471,430	2,105,711
1889....	4,487,396	1,852,404	2,634,992

OTHER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold reached 307 at Buenos Aires on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$1,060,731.20—a considerable increase over the corresponding month of last year.

—The brother of President Olman, who is called Marcos Juarez, is a candidate for the Argentine presidency. This office seems to be a family possession.

—The Montevideo board of health has decided to continue quarantine restrictions against Brazil until June. This is so grossly unjust that Brazil ought not to submit for a moment.

—The Abasco de Buenos Aires is protesting against the withdrawal of bank deposits, and asks for official inspection of associations, *no commandat*. Perhaps less official meddling in private affairs will help more to restore confidence, *edgware*.

—The popular feeling against the present government in the Argentine Republic has reached that point where an outbreak may be expected any day. The reign of extravagance and corruption which has long existed in that country is at last bearing its legitimate fruit.

—The projected public meeting to protest against the financial policy of the government was held at Buenos Aires on the 13th. No disturbance occurred, the popular commission assisting the police in maintaining order. The majority resigned on the evening of the 12th, and with it the director of the Buenos Nacional. The popular opposition is largely under the direction of General Mure.

COFFEE NOTES

—Representative O'Donnell, of Michigan, has prepared a bill designed to compel Brazil to repeal her export tax on coffee if she desires to retain American trade. The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be collected on each and every pound of coffee coming to this country a duty equivalent to the export duty level upon such coffee imported from the countries where the same is produced. Coffee imported from countries the governments whereof do not impose an export duty shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the United States. The bill provides that if any government shall reduce the existing export duty a similar reduction shall be at once made by the United States of America on all importations.—*New York Daily Commercial Bulletin*, March 12th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Rio Jockey Club has decided that the grand prize is to be 20,000\$ and will be run for on September 7th next.

—On the night of the 8th a policeman watching a corpse thought he would take a drink of wine out of a handy bottle. He died in hospital a few hours later; cardiac aed.

—Conde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Nacional do Brazil, arrived by the *Esperanza* on the 8th. He was warmly received by his many friends and admirers.

—A typographical error in one of the local press has been a subject for some publications in the others that put Zola to shame. Where is the *wonderful* we hear so much about?

—The new Brazilian minister to Buenos Aires was quarantined at Montevideo and he did not appreciate the fun of it. A protest resulted, of course; but with the usual result.

—On the 8th inst. the first public night school for adults was inaugurated, under the auspices of the Centro Federal Fluminense. The ministers of war and foreign affairs were present.

—A telegram dated Valparaiso on the 7th states that advices from La Paz declare a rupture between Bolivia and Paraguay imminent. The Brazilian foreign office has work before it, if this prove true.

—A counterfeit 200\$ note was apprehended at the races on the 6th and was presented in the police with its owner. It is to be hoped that the party pretending to further complicate our currency will be severely punished.

—If the respectable people of this city permit the absorption of the Passeio Publico by a hotel and restaurant enterprise, which is simply the grant of public property for private use, they will deserve nothing better than to have their children educated in the streets and in the society of loafers and sporting characters.

—Sr. Candido Luiz de Andrade was elected president of the Junta Commercial on the 10th inst. under the recent decision of the minister of justice. The member of the Junta receiving the most votes at the election has heretofore, *pro facto*, been president and the citizen enjoying this distinction has become very much provoked that the old system has been revoked.

—On the 6th, under the heading "Exceptional promotion," the *Journal de Commercio* bears that an ensign had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant "for acts of bravery and *courage front* with him" who carried himself on the 21st of January last in the state of Paraná. The *Journal* gives no information as to the occurrence that produced these soldierly attributes in the ensign.

—The minister of war has asked the minister of justice to allow him to send military prisoners attacked by *beri-beri* to Fernando de Noronha.

—Among the passengers for Europe on the *Magdalena*, which sailed hence on the 7th, was Sr. Antonio da Silva Prado, formerly minister and senator under the empire.

—The "judges of marriages" for various state capitals have been appointed. Poor fellows! If they have to pass verdict on every marriage brought before them, the berth is no sinecure.

—On the 8th the ironclad *Aquidaban* went outside the bar to try the lately repaired gun in the alt turret. Col. Lemesurier, Armstrong's representative, was present and 12 shots were fired, the gun being declared to be in perfect order.

—In reply to a correspondent, *O País* on the 8th declares: "The party organizing with the most strength and political importance is the conservative-clerical party. This party is being formed of all the retrograde elements of the old liberal and conservative parties."

—The inhabitants of the Rua da Misericórdia succeeded in having a cooper's shop moved. We are thinking of demanding the removal of the piano shops in our street; the coopers were probably quiet at night, but we can not say the same of the pianists!

—The municipal authorities have declined to excuse the City Improvements Company from paying licenses for their sewage carts. Licenses, points out the municipal provisional government, are not to be considered in the light of import duties; they are licenses, you know! See?

—If the *Passeio Público* is "improved" into a popular *café chantant* and drinking field, and the Jardim d'Aclamação likewise, where does the citizen father propose to send his children for open air exercise? Is familiarity with dissipation necessary for their education?

—A fraudulent bankrupt was condemned on June 27th, 1889, to one year's imprisonment. He has been in confinement about 10 months, and has been pained the rest (!) of the penalty. For 9 months and 23 days he was in custody before the case was decided. *Fraude jurídica?*

—On the 9th inst., the minister of the interior declined to authorize the registry, as voters, of students in the colleges here. The minister recognizes the patriotism of the students, but appears to consider it best that they should wait until they complete 21 years of age, before voting. Quite right!

—On the 22nd ulto, the national printing office was authorized to print 3,000 copies of a patriotic diadem, of which 1,000 are to be kept to meet expenses. The author is a Portuguese actor. It would be interesting to know exactly what the tax-payers gain by this curious business transaction.

—Among the passengers by the *Equateur* was the celebrated José Elyrio dos Reis, or "Juca" Reis, who was arrested on landing. One reason given is that he is the chief of a band of *caboceiros*, while another states that he was the author of certain newspaper articles against the republic which have been published in Paris.

—The investigation of the frauds at the department of telegraphs promises to be interesting. Capt. Baptista, the present director, stated that 207,000\$, more or less, of the defalcation were taken between November 15th, 1889, and January 13th last, the balance about 293,000\$ representing the amount gone under Barão de Capuema's administration. Perhaps Lieut. Vinhaes will now explain.

—Some non-commissioned officers of the army determined to dispense with invitations and presented themselves at a baptism party on the 7th. The invited guests objected and the insolent soldiers made a terrible row. The police interfered and arrested the givers of the feast; the soldiers disappearing. On the same night some cavalry soldiers were accused of "boot-paddling," but escaped arrest.

—The parties implicated in affixing the incendiary posters on the 27th ulto. have been, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, condemned by the military commission: Nelson Jansen goes for two years and Deodaciano Maty for one year to military colonies, while the stammering printer, Cordovil, gets off with two months in the penitentiary. Their crimes were not considered properly military, but as subversive of good order. Why were they not turned over to the civil authorities, then?

—An engineer has organized a plan for a triumphal arch, to form at the same time one of the entrances to the Campo da Aclamação, to commemorate the declaration of the republic. A figure of the Republic, 8 metres high, is a prominent part of the design, which is to hold in one hand a torch and in the other a sword bearing the inscription, "Equality, liberty and fraternity." The garden, however, will not be complete without a bronze statue of Morris in the act of "improving." Nature with a red petticoat and a bottle of beer.

—On the 11th the *Diário do Commercio* says that three doctors had been called at 6 a.m. on the 9th to see a woman who had attempted suicide by hanging. One *medico* refused to come because it was too early to get up; the second, because he was taking his bath; and the third refused because a carriage had not been sent for him, and rain was falling. When will Brazilian physicians, as a class, see the necessity of *expelling* such men from the profession? A physician who refuses to attend such a call ought to be publicly disgraced.

—The minister of agriculture has removed Dr. Frouth from the new water works commission, and calls for a report of what has been done.

—An *employé* in the Brazilian consulate at Genoa has been naturalized a Brazilian citizen. Whether the Italian government has granted its *beno placito* is not stated.

—We hear that matters at the Câmara Municipal under the *intendencia* are worse than ever. The new officials are quite as bad as their predecessors, and have the additional defect of being ignorant of their duties.

—Will it really improve the *Passeio Público* to build a hotel and café on its terrace, shut out its beautiful view of the harbor entrance now open to everybody, and to fill its walks with the *habitués* of a popular hotel?

—Our sincere compliments to the *Jornal do Commercio* for the sensible manner in which the imitations of Zola were answered on the 11th. The local journals of Rio on the 10th were not intended for home reading.

—The minister of justice has addressed a circular to the governors of all the states advising them that the shipment of their vagabonds to this capital can not be permitted. The intencor is that we have quite enough of our own.

—On the 26th ult., the minister of war ordered the adjutant-general to receive as recruits individuals forwarded by the chief of police to Fort Santa Cruz. Let us hope these new recruits will learn the "goose step" in the provinces.

—It is worthy of note that Minister Cesálio Alvim arrived here on the 9th from a trip up into Minas Geraes, and was allowed to do so without a manifestation. It is singular what a difference it makes whether one comes from Minas, or São Paulo!

—On the 11th the *Novidades* says that Sr. Labette Rodrigues Pereira, who has resided in Europe since abandoning the Brazilian deputacion to the International Congress at Washington, will return here upon the assembling of the constituent assembly.

—The local press are unanimous in stating that the appointment of a Sr. Rosenwald to be a broker was received with satisfaction by the inhabitants of Rio. This should properly be classified as an alarming rumor, for we could make out no signs of it on 'Change after the nomination.

—On the 10th an application of Italian immigrants, "localized on the plantation of Lt. Col. Cavilho Soares de Miranda, in the city of Ubá, state of Rio de Janeiro," for transportation to the United States was refused by the minister of agriculture. This immigration business grows more complicated every day.

—The *intendencia* having decreed the re-christening of a considerable number of streets by their old names, perhaps it will not be considered seditious if we venture to ask when the *placas* are to be changed. To see a street called "Hospício" at one crossing, and "Costa Pereira" at the next, is somewhat confusing.

—We are advised that the *Bolitin da Alfandega* which had become useful for its official statistical information, has been suspended. This may be a question of economy and worthy of commendation, but the statistics should be prepared and published just the same. Perhaps the inspector will make use of the *Diário Official* for this purpose.

—On the 10th inst. the director of telegraphs dismissed 7 operators at the central station for what he specifies as "frank rebellion" upon the appointment of a superintendent. Capt. Baptista's effort to manage his own department deserves encouragement; discipline is as necessary in the telegraph department as it is in the army and navy.

—The *Diário do Commercio* published a few days since a short manifesto from Prince Pedro Augusto, the Emperor's grandson, denying the stories circulated in regard to his insanity on the voyage to Europe, affirming his affection for Brazil, and prophesying his early return to his native country. Perhaps this may all be perfectly true, but the manifesto just at this time has hardly improved the young man's chances.

—A publication has recently appeared here in which it is stated that Brazil has expended upon the reigning family from 1808 to the 15th November last the enormous sum of 134,577,066\$441! If the rumors regarding the president of the Argentine Republic are correct, this is nearly equal to what that individual has laid up (probably from his salary) in the brief period of three and one-half years. We do not undertake to vouch for the rumor, however.

—The recent meeting of the bishops has resulted in a long pastoral which was published a few days since. We have made two or three attempts to find something of practical interest in it, but without success. If the bishops had only let their antiquated authorities and illustrations alone, and had given us some tangible proof that their domination in Brazil had been good and helpful, then there would have been something in their pastoral worth examination. We are living in a practical age, however, and want something better than the dust of a monastic library.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at No. 42A Rua Paysandú, Rio de Janeiro, the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

—A controversy has arisen over the arrest of "Juca" Reis, which will end, it is said, in the resignation either of the chief of police or one of the ministers.

—The minister of marine has ordered the *Parna-hyba* not to find and destroy a wreck seen in the neighborhood of Cape Frio. We hear that odds are offered against the cruiser.

—Dr. Dermeval da Fonseca has gone to seek health in Europe. Writing the week's occurrences, running a sanitary commission and attending to his practice are enough to run a larger man into the grave.

—The appointment is announced of Manuel da Silva Pontes Jr. as consul general at London, *vice* Barão de Ibiracimir resigned. The consulate-general in the United States has been divided, and Dr. Arthur Teixeira de Macedo appointed to the new post.

—We hear that the new chief of the working classes proposes to discard kiln gloves and his private carriage, and will hereafter walk into town in hob-nailed shoes and flannel shirt, topped with a soft hat. Henceforth he will draw the bow only for the "vulgar" man.

—We see by our New York exchanges that Messrs. Lamport & Holt are establishing a monthly line of steamers from that city to the River Plate. The first steamer, the *Elbowe*, was announced to sail April 8th, and the service for one year is secured in advance.

—The secretary of the Rio Cricket Club informs us that the season commences on Monday, the 21st, with a match, and that he will be glad to receive the names of such newly-arrived cricketers as intend joining the Club, and who wish to play on that date. The secretary is to be found at 62, Rua 1.ª de Março.

—On the 8th inst. the director-general of the post office issued two circulars to his subordinates.

The first orders agents to forward immediately to its proper destination mail matter that has gone to wrong offices, under the penalties of the regulations, and the other notifies the directors of local offices in the states that appointments are made in accordance with Art. 157 of the regulations of March 20th, 1888, in which respect the part of Art. 2 of Decree No. 12 of November 23rd, 1889, which decree was printed in the *Diário Official* of 2nd inst., is revoked.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A. B. C. *Diário Honório*, No. 4, April. The publishers of this convenient little guide and memorandum book, in issuing this number, are compelled to advise the public that no more issues will be made this year. The convenience of the publication has not lacked recognition, but it has been found that the consumption is too small for the expense of a monthly issue.

O Adveto da República no Brasil, by Councillor C. B. Ottoni. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Perseverança, 1890. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the history of the recent revolution should be undertaken so soon, for there are not yet far enough removed from the event to judge dispassionately of what must necessarily be considered extraordinary and exceptional as a political transformation. The high standing of the author, who was a senator of the empire, and his age and experience will contribute largely to the authority of his statements, and may lead to error in the future, for we have not the slightest idea that the judgment of to-day and of the participants in the event will be accepted by the future historian. The first part of the book, however, which treats more particularly of the emancipation movement, is of interest and value. Senator Ottoni was an emancipationist when he stood almost alone in the Senate on that side of the question, and his discussion of the subject was always wise and conciliatory. The connection between these two great events, however, is not so clear to us, as to the author.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—*O País* on the 10th mentions a report that the number of brokers in Rio is to be raised to 50.

—On the 6th the *Jornal do Commercio* states that the Mint is to prepare new notes for the Treasury.

—Although there is a noticeable scarcity of small denominations the issue of 100\$ and 200\$ bank notes still continue.

—On the 8th a rumor is mentioned that a new bank, Banco União, is to be organized here with a capital of 5,000,000\$. The more, the merrier.

—The provisional municipal government of the city of S. Paulo asks for tenders to loan the city 4,000,000\$. Proposals will be received up to the 21st inst.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Crédito Real do Rio Grande do Sul is called for the 15th to consider a proposition of fusion with the *Key Barba* bank.

—The Banco Constructor added about 12,000\$ to its reserve fund for the first quarter of 1890 and distributed 320,000\$ to its shareholders. The propositions do not seem to fit.

—The March receipts of the Bahia custom-house amounted to 747,422\$98, against 692,767\$329 last year and 1,115,926\$995 in 1888. The February receipts were 810,519\$010.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 11th says: "We have heard it said that some capitalists of this city cogitate the founding of a great bank, modelled on the 'Torrens' law, for which they expect the help of the government with a large sum for the space of some ten lines and without the periodical tributes of the loan."

—A telegram dated Curitiba, Paraná, on the 11th announces that the state had negotiated a loan for 2,000,000\$ here in Rio and the treasurer was on his way to sign the requisite documents.

—On the 9th it was reported that peace had been signed in the campaign between the Banca Nacional and that of the Estados Unidos. Regret is expressed for the writers and press interested in the combat.

—The Banco da Lavoura e Commercio has lent the state of Sergipe a further sum of 300,000\$ making 1,300,000\$ in all, to pay off old funded debts. The price is 95%, interest 5 and sinking fund 3.02 per cent.

—On the 9th inst. the Treasury announced that the 500 rs. notes in circulation would be redeemed in silver coins of the same denomination, upon presentation at the Caixa da Amortização in this city or at the Treasury agencies elsewhere.

—On the 7th the minister of finance granted the application of the bank of issue for S. Paulo and Goyaz to reduce the capital to 24,000,000\$, but held the application to permit the issue of notes to the amount of 50,000,000\$ for further consideration.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the "Navegação e Estrada de Ferro Espírito Santo e Caravelas" company held on the 10th the directors were given full powers to arrange with the Lloyd Brazileira company as to the proposed fusion.

—A S. Paulo journal states that an enterprise is in process of organization to work deposits of kowlin near a place called Itapicuma, and immediately shows the immense advantages to be derived from the manufacturing of coekery in the republic.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the "Viçosa Central do Brasil" company held on the 10th, it was resolved to reduce the capital of the company to 5,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$, of which 40\$ are paid up. The scheme for forming a banking department was abandoned.

—On the 10th the *Gazeta de Notícias* most properly made an onslaught on the balance sheet of the Banco dos Estados Unidos dated on March 31st. It is a curious document surely, but a much more interesting matter is the balance sheet of the Banco de Crédito Real do Brasil, which the *Gazeta* overlooks. For full information as to the position of the institution and its simplicity in finishing this information, command us to the balance sheet of the Banco de Crédito Real!

—By a decree of January 27th the Amazonas provisional government of that state estimates the revenue receipts of the current year at 2,243,270\$, and fixes the expenditures at the same amount. The 10 per cent. export tax on rubber and Pará is expected to produce 1,200,000\$, and the 6 per cent. tax in the same article when exported direct to foreign countries 170,000\$. Of the expenditures, 282,772\$ go to public instruction, 174,560\$ to public works, 396,320\$ to the police force, and 446,000\$ to subsidized steamship companies.

—Almost constant complaints are made of the scarcity of notes at the smaller denominations. The explanation seems to be that the receivers of the larger bank notes get rid of them as soon as possible, and Treasury notes are being hoarded. The fact that the custom house and Treasury agencies must receive the notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos, which, with or without reason, are certainly not willingly received generally, is not all unlikely to result in the whole issue of this institution becoming concentrated in the Treasury.

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house were as follows:

Import duties.....	840,190\$365
Export.....	469,668 339
Port dues.....	4,982 232
Stamps and transfer taxes.....	29,514 787
Municipal taxes.....	11,163 886
Postoffice receipts.....	6,100 000
All others.....	8,595 819
	1,370,124\$322

—By the balance sheets dated on the 31st ulto. the Treasury had to its credit with:

Banco do Brasil.....	9,119,122\$508
Banco Nacional.....	31,084,706 690
Banco do Commercio.....	1,009,000 000
Banco Rural.....	2,179,726 020
Banco dos Estados Unidos.....	13,576,679 170
	56,913,234\$380

The Banco do Brasil held 14,500,000\$ in Treasury bills. The city banks had issued under the recent decrees:

Banco do Brasil.....	2,950,000\$
Banco dos Estados Unidos.....	23,503,000

The Banco do Brasil had deposited 10,000,000\$ gold in the Treasury and the Banca Nacional 8,000,000\$. The deposit of bonds by the Banco dos Estados Unidos is given at 39,321,000\$.

—The March receipts at the Rio custom-house were:

	1890	1889
Importation.....	4,087,583\$747	3,849,162\$506
Port dues.....	24,233 486	18,518 624
Exportation.....	781,108 638	484,857 916
Smolles.....	242,889 391	198,364 392
Stamps.....	2,216 400	3,090 400

Deposits.....	5,738,031\$572	4,553,993\$388
Restitutions.....	30,626 255	—
Internal revenue receipts.....	35,743 008	—
	762,358 666	584,132 611

For the first quarter of the respective years the figures are:

	1890	1889
Importation.....	13,415,995\$048	12,336,984\$258
Exportation.....	2,145,252 783	2,097,730 559
Total receipts.....	16,561,688 934	15,138,537 149
Internal revenue	2,747,774 316	2,209,626 102

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 12th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$	Jan.-July	5	Apolices	2,000\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
119,000	do	5	do	1,000\$	1,000	1,125 000-1,145 300
1,133,000	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	Old Loan 1888	1,000	1,130 000	1,095 000-1,040 000
31,639,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1889	1,000	1,015 000	93 1/2-94 1/2
109,694,000	do	4 1/2	do 1889	300-1,000		

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	6 1/2	Ragantina	200\$	107 1/2	107 1/2
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Caragueta	200	107 1/2	
1,133,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Pau.	200	107 1/2	
1,169,000	do	6 1/2	Leopoldina	200	107 1/2	107 1/2-108 000
200,000	do	5-6	do gold	200	107 1/2	
360,800	Jan.-July	7	Mato	100	107 1/2	
1,115,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores	200	107 1/2	
1,600,000	Jan.-July	7	Sapucahy	200	107 1/2	
1,137,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	107 1/2	
6,079,800	Jan.-July	7	do gold	650	107 1/2	
1,177,150	Mar.-Sept.	7	Somocina	200	107 1/2	
650,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold	200	107 1/2	
431,553	Jan.-July	7	União Valenciana	200	107 1/2	
416,450	do	7	Caris Urbanos	500	107 1/2	
240,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	do	100	107 1/2	
250,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Niteroi	200	107 1/2	
278,000	Jan.-July	7	Pernambuco	200	107 1/2	
1,377,300	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	107 1/2	
754,000	do	6 1/2	Vila Isabel	200	107 1/2	
1,500,000	May-Nov.	7	Perry	100	100 1/2	
200,000	Apr.-Oct.	3 1/2	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY	200	180	
200,000	Jan.-July	3 1/2	Puiera	200	180	
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	160	
MILLS						
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Allaqua	200	200	
900,000	Jan.-July	7	Bahia	200	200	
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	200	
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Confaz Industrial	200	200	
713,000	do	7 1/2	Pernambuco	200	200	
488,000	do	7 1/2	Confaz Industrial	200	200	
600,000	do	7 1/2	Industrial Miner	200	192	
459,000	Jan.-July	7	Pernambuco	200	192	
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Grande	200	192	
331,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio	200	192	
230,000	do	7	S. Christovão	200	192	
630,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	S. João	200	192	
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lázaro	200	192	
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	192	
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jerônimo	100	192	
MISCELLANEOUS						
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	7 1/2	Architecton	200	192	
400,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Contratista e Engenheiro	200	192	
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Construção	200	192	
90,000	Jan.-July	7	Elevador de Fáb de Chumbo	200	192	
49,800	do	7 1/2	Duque D. Pedro II	200	192	
1,600,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaê	200	192	
450,000	May-Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.	200	192	
266,000	Jan.-July	7	Nelhuano	200	192	
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Nacional de Oleos	200	192	
90,000	do	7	Nova Industria	100	192	
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	União Industrial S. Thome	200	192	
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Serviços Maritimos	200	192	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
615,000\$	Jan.-Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
13,765,000	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
1,747,300	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
6,363,800	May-Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
			Predial	100	98 1/2	98 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,100,000\$	1,813,000\$	23,667	Bahia and Minas	11\$000-July 89	200	200	
4,000,000	800,000	0.77	Bahia de Araruama	4 non-July 89	200	140\$000	
2,000,000	1,600,000	0.77	Esperito Santo & Catavelas	3 non-July 89	200	140\$000	
1,500,000	1,500,000	0.77	Juiz de Fora and Plan.	3 non-July 89	200	140\$000	
50,000,000	50,000,000	401,958	Leopoldina	12\$000-Feb. 89	200	140\$000	
			do subsidiaries	12\$000-Feb. 89	200	140\$000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	94,036	Macaê and Campos	3 non-July 89	200	84 500	
200,000	200,000	200	Monte Carlos	4 non-July 89	200	84 500	
3,000,000	3,000,000	159,883	Mineirinho	6 non-Apr. 89	200	84 500	
1,100,000	2,600,000	159,883	Oeste do 2 series	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	84 500	
			do 3 series	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	84 500	
			do subsidiaries	6 non-May 89	200	165 000	
830,000	729,800	62,447	Rio das Flores	9 non-Jan. 89	200	250 000	
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	9 non-Jan. 89	200	250 000	
			do subsidiaries	4 non-	200	41 000	
			do subsidiaries	4 non-	200	41 000	
			Sapucahy	3 non-Dec. 89	200	38 000	
			Somocina	3 non-Dec. 89	200	38 000	
			do prolongation	6 1/2 non-Feb. 89	200	40 000	
			União Valenciana	6 1/2 non-Feb. 89	200	40 000	
			Viação Central do Brazil	7 non-Jan. 89	200	40 000	

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,218\$	Allaqua	16\$000-Jan. 90	200\$	200\$000	330\$000
100,000	100,000		Bom Fim	6 non-Jan. 90	200	191 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	52	Brazil Ind.	5 non-Jan. 90	200	300 000	
300,000	300,000	52	Brazil Ind.	5 non-Jan. 90	200	300 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	74,964	Caracica	13 non-Jan. 90	200	240 000	
1,200,000	600,000	4,319	Confaz Industrial	6 non-Jan. 90	200	120 000	
			do 2 series	6 non-Jan. 90	200	120 000	
2,400,000	2,400,000		Corcovado	4 non-	200	40 000	
400,000	400,000		Cruzeiro do Sul	4 non-	200	40 000	
250,000	250,000		D. Isabel	4 non-	200	40 000	
600,000	600,000	9,099	Industrial Miner	4 non-	200	40 000	
600,000	600,000		Industrial de Ouro Preto	4 non-	200	40 000	
200,000	200,000		Nacional de Seda	13 non-Jan. 89	200	170 000	
400,000	400,000	32,000	Petropolis	9 non-July 89	200	170 000	
4,000,000	4,000,000		Progresso Ind. do Brazil	1 non-Jan. 89	200	210 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,147	Rio de Janeiro	1 non-July 89	200	210 000	
1,200,000	1,200,000	318,000	S. Christovão	7 non-Jan. 90	200	210 000	
1,000,000	550,000	838	S. João	3 non-Jan. 90	200	210 000	
750,000	351,000	31,718	S. Lázaro	7 non-July 89	200	210 000	
800,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcântara	2 non-Jan. 90	200	210 000	
250,000	250,000	518	União Industrial	7 non-Jan. 90	200	210 000	

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	13,874\$	Agrícola do Brazil	18\$000-Jan. 90	40\$	128\$000	41\$000-44\$000
500,000	500,000	45,252	Auxiliar	10 non-Jan. 90	150 000	150 000	150 000
100,000	100,000	8,000	do 2 series	1 non-Jan. 90	41 000	41 000	41 000
100,000,000	17,000,000	19,057,817	Banqueiro	10 non-Jan. 90	200	200	200
100,000	13,161,760	33,461	Brazil	40 non-Jan. 90	100	100	100
300,000	300,000	300,000	do 2 series	9 non-Jan. 90	5	5	5
10,000,000	3,553,181		Caixa Credit Commercial	8 non-Jan. 90	60	60	60
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,411,632	Colonizador e Agricola	2 non-Jan. 90	100	100	100
10,000,000	10,000,000	4,894,560	Commercial do Rio de Jan	2 non-	100	100	100
1,000,000	775,700	10,918	do 2 series	8 non-Jan. 90	80	80	80
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	Comerciantes	10 non-Jan. 90	240 000	240 000	240 000
1,500,000	1,500,000		do 2 series	7 non-Jan. 90	40	40	40
80,000,000	15,011,860	17,106	Construtor do Brazil	8 non-Apr. 90	40	40	40
20,000,000	2,000,000	179,598	Credito Real do Brazil	5 non-Jan. 90	200	200	200
20,000,000	2,000,000	234,000	do 2 series	5 non-Jan. 90	200	200	200
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,125,180	do comm. dep.	5 non-Jan. 90	200	200	200
4,000,000	4,000,000	50,000	Declaratoria	15 non-Jan. 90	270 000	270 000	270 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	4,130,000	English, Limit	8 non-	80	80	80
100,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Estados Unidos do Brazil	8 non-Jan. 90	180 000	180 000	180 000
8,000,000	6,000,000	1,040,000	Industrial e Mercantil	8 non-Jan. 90	50	50	50
200,000	200,000	523,700	do 2 series	3 non-Jan. 90	50	50	50
20,000,000	2,000,000	1,125,180	Intermediario	1 non-Jan. 90	80	80	80
4,000,000	4,000,000	2,127,700	Lavoura e Comercio	1 non-Jan. 90	80	80	80
4,000,000	4,000,000	4,130,000	Lavoura e Comercio	1 non-Jan. 90	80	80	80
10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	London & Brazilian, Limit	1 non-Apr. 90	60	60	60
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Mercantil e Agricola	1 non-	60	60	60
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Nacional do Brazil	1 non-	60	60	60
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Popular	6 non-Jan. 90	70	70	70
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	1 non-Jan. 90	70	70	70
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario	1 non-Jan. 90	200	200	200
2,000,000	2,000,000	197,353	Societate Industrial	1 non-	200	200	200
20,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	Sol-Amarelo	1 non-	40	40	40
10,000,000	1,000,000	91,121	União de credito	7 non-Apr. 90	40	40	40
PROVINCIAL							
10,000,000\$	2,500,000\$	26,531\$	Credito Real S. Paulo	1 non-Jan. 90	50	62\$000	60\$000-62\$000
	1,250,000	1,250,000	do 2 series	1 non-Jan. 90	50	130 000	
	824,460	824,460	do comm. dep.	1 non-Jan. 90	100	100 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	90,000	Mercantil, Santos	1 non-Jan. 90	100	100 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	90,000	Popular S. Paulo	1 non-Jan. 90	50	50 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	90,000	Provincial	1 non-Jan. 90	40	40 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	90,000	S. Paulo	1 non-	100	97 1/2	

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YPIRANGA MONUMENT
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One only lottery, no series, or prizes of the same amount as the cost of the ticket.

Rs. 1,000:000\$000 for Rs. 10\$000.

PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY:

1st prize of.....	Rs. 1,000:000\$000	2 prizes for the 2 approximate	Rs. 10:000\$000
2nd ".....	300:000\$000	numbers to the 1st prize of....	3:000\$000
3rd ".....	200:000\$000	2 id id 2nd ".....	2:000\$000
4th ".....	100:000\$000	2 id id 3rd ".....	2:000\$000
5th ".....	50:000\$000	2 id id 4th ".....	2:000\$000
6th ".....	50:000\$000	97 prizes for the same hundred as	
Ten prizes of..... (each)	20:000\$000	that of the 1st prize of.....	1:000\$000
Fifteen ".....	10:000\$000	97 id 2nd ".....	300\$000
Thirty ".....	5:000\$000	97 id 3rd ".....	200\$000
Fifty ".....	2:000\$000	97 id 4th ".....	200\$000

4,999 prizes of Rs. 60\$000 for all tickets that terminate with the same two last figures as the 1st Prize.
4,999 " " 40\$000 " " " " " " " " 2nd "

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